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- The transgenic rat of claim 28, wherein the rat is homozygous for human CD4.
- The transgenic rat of claim 28, wherein the rat is homozygous for a human chemokine receptor.
- The transgenic rat of claim 28, wherein the chemokine receptor is selected from the group consisting of: CCR3, CCR5, CCR2B, CXCR4, CXR3, CCR8, GPR15, STRL33, APJ, and LTB4.
- The transgenic rat of claim 34, wherein the chemokine receptor is CCR5.
 - The transgenic rat of claim 29, wherein the chemokine receptor is CCR5.
 - 37. The transgenic rat of claim 30, wherein the chemokine receptor is CCR5.
 - An isolated cell derived from the rat of Claim 28, wherein said isolated cell expresses said transgenes.
 - 39. The transgenic rat of claim 34, wherein the third transgene encodes a subunit of human elongation factor P-TEFb.
 - 40. The transgenic rat of claim 34, wherein the third transgene encodes Cyclin T.
 - 41. A method for screening for biologically active agents that modulate HIV adhesion and/or infection, the method comprising:

combining a candidate agent with a transgenic rat having a genome comprising an exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a human CD4, an exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a human chemokine receptor and a third stably integrated transgenic nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide that interacts with an HIV sequence, wherein the first, second and third

Atty Dkt. No.: GLAD001CON USSN: Unassigned

transgenes are operably linked to a promoter to be preferentially expressed in T-cells and/or macrophages which results in HIV adhesion and/or infection of cells expressing said transgenes in said transgenic rat; and

determining the effect of said agent on HIV infection of said transgenic rat.

- The method of claim 41, wherein the third transgene encodes a subunit of human elongation factor P-TEFb.
- The method of claim 41, wherein the third transgene encodes Cyclin T.

- The method of claim 41, wherein HIV infection is determined by measuring at least one associated HIV phenomena selected from the group consisting of: viral adhesion to cells, viral integration, viral replication and T-cell depletion.
- 45. A method of screening for biologically active agents that modulate HIV adhesion and/or infection, the method comprising:

combining a candidate agent with a transgenic rat cell culture, said cells in culture comprising an exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a human CD4, an exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a human chemokine receptor and an exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a polypeptide that interacts with a HIV sequence, wherein the first, second and third transgenes are operably linked to a promoter to be preferentially expressed in T-cells and/or macrophages; and determining the effect of said agent on HIV infection of said rat cell culture.

46. A method of assessing the infectivity of an HIV isolate comprising: inoculating a first transgenic rat with an HIV isolate; inoculating a second transgenic rat with a representative HIV isolate,

wherein both transgenic rats have a genome comprising an exogenous and stably transmitted first transgene encoding a human CD4, a second exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a

Atty Dkt. No.: GLAD001CON

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human chemokine receptor and a third exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a polypeptide that interact with a HIV sequence, wherein the first, second third transgenes are operably linked to a promoter to be preferentially expressed in T-cells and/or macrophages such that cells expressing said transgenes are infected by HIV; and comparing the HIV isolate infectivity of the first transgenic rat to the representative HIV infectivity of the second transgenic rat.

- The method of claim 46, wherein the HIV isolate is a strain of HIV-1.
- 48. A method for testing the activity of selected HIV sequences, comprising:

providing a transgenic rat having a genome comprising a first exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a human CD4, a second exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a human chemokine receptor and a third exogenous and stably transmitted transgene encoding a polypeptide that interacts with a HIV sequence, wherein the first, second and third transgenes are operably linked to a promoter to be preferentially expressed in T-cells and/or macrophages such that cells expressing said transgenes can be infected by HIV;

infecting the rat with a virus, said virus comprising selected HIV sequences and sequences from a non-HIV virus; and

determining the effect of the selected HIV sequences on infection of the transgenic rat by said virus.

- 49. The method of claim 48, further comprising:

 administering to the infected transgenic rat a candidate agent; and

 determining the effect of the candidate agent on HIV adhesion and/or infection of the infected transgenic rat.
- 50. The transgenic rat of claim 29, wherein the chemokine receptor is CXCR4.

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- The transgenic fat of claim 30, wherein the chemokine receptor is CXCR4.
- 52. An isolated rat cell of claim 38, wherein second stably integrated nucleotide sequence encodes a human CCR5 chemokine receptor.
- An isolated rat cell of claim 38, wherein second stably integrated nucleotide sequence encodes a human CXCR4 chemokine receptor.
- 54. A method of producing a transgenic rat, comprising:

transforming a cell comprising a vector, the vector comprising a first transgene encoding a human CD4, a second transgene encoding a human chemokine receptor and a third transgene encoding a polypeptide that interacts with a HIV sequence, wherein the first, second and third transgenes are operably linked to a promoter;

introducing the transformed cell into a blastocoel of a blastocyst;

positioning the modified blastocyst into a uterine horn of a pesudopregnant female rodent; and allowing the female rodent to go to term, wherein offspring of the female rodent are screened for having the three transgenes.

55. A method of claim 54, wherein the second transgene encoding a human chemokine receptor is CCR5 and the third transgene is Cyclin T.

No new matter is introduced by these amendments.